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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1914

THE TIMES-DISPATCH and breakfast
are served together with unfailing regu-
larity in the best homes of Richmond.
Is your morning program complete?

Diet Must Be Changed

IN a well-reasoned article in Popular Science
Professor J. F. Lyman says that as our
urban population is increasing with much
greater rapidity than the food-producing
class, a change will be necessary in the not
distant future, with respect to articles of
diet. There is no danger of food scarcity,
he thinks, but less meat will be eaten.
This agrees with the opinions of most
other competent observers. As population
grows denser, grazing lands for beef animals
become more restricted, and the production
of meat declines in proportion to population.
Vegetarianism is not ahead of us, but less
meat appears to be.

Chicago to Be Without Opera

ACCOMPANIED by a sob of true anguish,
word comes from Chicago that that
centre of art and pork-packing aromas will
be destitute of opera this season. The rea-
son given is that so many of the singers are
facing bullets instead of auditors that a cast
of the brilliancy required to suit Chicago's
critical taste cannot be assembled.
We grieve for an operaless Chicago. We
scorn the insinuation that the dwellers in
the Windy City are so very exacting in their
demands, that the warblers fear that they
cannot satisfy them, and so prefer to go to
war. We hotly resent the notion that artists
prefer to be shot to singing before Chicago
culture.

We hope that Chicago's grief will be as-
suaged by some expression from the muse
of Bathhouse John, the immortal lyricist of
"Dear Midnight of Love."

A Long or Short War?

THAT the struggle between Germany and
the allied nations is yet but in the
early stages, and that the civilized world
must resign itself to more horrors enacted
in the name of the God of Love, is almost
certain, but that it will continue for three
years or even eighteen months, as first pre-
dicted by Lord Kitchener, is incredible. The
man of Khartoum knows better than most
what this war means, and how long it will
take to bring Germany to terms, but it is
possible that he spoke more for effect than
anything else when he told the English it
will last for two or three years. The Eng-
lish, apparently, had not awakened to a rea-
lization of the tremendous task before them.
The thing was too big for them, as well as
for the rest of the world, to realize. As it
is essential that they should awake, that
they should be frightened into soberness,
and Kitchener possibly stated what might
rather than what he believed would be,
least, there is no harm in hoping so.

Our National Anthem

ELICITATING itself and the city of Bal-
timore on the fact that Julia Marlowe is
to sing the "Star Spangled Banner" at the
anniversary celebration next week, the Bal-
timore Sun remarks that "fate never did this
a crueler turn than when it set the
air to a tune which very few people
sing without inflicting injuries upon their
throats and other people's ears."
"The Watch on the Rhine," "God Save the
King" and "The Marseillaise" it mentions as
national anthems which have no great com-
plexities, but declares that the ordinary pa-
triot cannot manage the lines of "The Star
Spangled Banner."

Of course, it is true, but there is nothing
to be done. Suggestions to change the tune
meet with little response, and that other
suggestion that "America" be substituted is
open to too many objections, one being that
the idea is sectional, and another that the
tune is that of the English national anthem.
It has never been suggested, but it occurs to
us that "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean"
answers the purpose better than any other
patriotic song we have. It is stirring, and
the tune is not impossible.

Hero Worship and War

WHAT would happen if suddenly the
world should begin to regard as mere
butchers the men who, for personal glory or
gain or for the love of military display, rush
into the slaughter of their fellowmen? How
long would war and butchery last, if the
leader of slaughter found himself with hands
rippling, standing apart in the loneliness of
magnificent crime, ostracized by all but the
few of his kind, similarly isolated?
What boy will fight when there is no ap-
ause, no admiration?

Herein there is a curious line of thought—
just a passing possibility—in connection with
war. To-day Germany stands against the
world in the splendid isolation of military
potism. A rule of power that has built
itself into a ceremonial greatness, intellectual
emancipation, in but an instant finds itself cut
from universal sympathies by a world-
wide conviction that it is wrong. The world
stands against the spectacle of military
slashing between great bodies of men, the
laughter of innocents and killing of the
guilty who lie between infancy and old age.
Out of this great conflict there will
be heroes. Human nature loves the vic-
tory in the pride of his achievement over
the miles upon miles of unblest
But isn't the universal horror of to-

day calculated to diminish this admiration of
themselves and gaud? Isn't it just possible that
bomb-dropping by airships, the burning of
peaceful towns, the destruction of homes and
the unhousing of noncombatants, ditches
piled high with dead, and earthworks thrown
up against cold bodies, may bring about a
terrible revulsion that will place the useless
slaughterer where he belongs and destroy
hero worship?

Supposing the possibility that all the peo-
ples of earth should suddenly decide that a
man who kills save in self-defense is a mere
murderer, an assassin, a butcher. Suppos-
ing, on this agreement as to his status, the
whole world ostracizes that sort of man, and
denies fellowship to that sort of nation. The
hero worship gone, the incentive of applause
removed, the reward of admiration with-
drawn, how far a step would it be to peace
for the sake of peace? Decorate the breast
of him who stills the guns, who stands in
the path of the sword, and all men who
crave honor will seek the distinction that
comes not from the shambles, but from
human progress and universal brotherhood.

So long as the butcher is acclaimed a hero,
there will be many to covet his honors and
follow his bloody trail. But when he is
isolated, when society will have none of him,
when he is thrust as low in the social scale
as his brother of olden times, the headman,
his sort of fame will be distinctly unde-
sirable. In that day the fighting nation will
share with the unspeakable Turk of to-day
the contempt of world civilization, and we
shall be nearer peace by a long mark than
we can ever hope to be when hero worship
accompanies the butcher, fires the imaginations
and hardens the hearts of men.

Good Citizens Should Stand Together

ONE of the most deplorable features of
the liquor problem in this country is
that the many sincere advocates of the pro-
hibitory method of dealing with it are nec-
essarily allied with a stratum of the population
which is lower morally than the licensed re-
tailers under the local option system.

This is said with considerable reluctance,
but ordinary processes of reasoning and uni-
versal experience make the statement nec-
essary in such a grave situation as the present.
The craving for stimulants is admittedly a
widespread appetite among human beings,
particularly among progressive nations. No
legislation will eradicate that appetite. As
long as the craving exists, means will be
found to satisfy it. Under the local option
license system, it is possible to exercise a
measure of control, which is impossible
when the sale of intoxicants is declared il-
legal. Under the licensing system a vigil-
ant public opinion can restrict the granting
of licenses to those who conduct their li-
censed establishments with due regard to de-
corum and to the plane of public opinion
prevailing in the community which has granted
the privilege of retailing spirituous li-
quors. It is possible to lay down rules and
regulations for the government of such
places, and those rules and regulations will
be enforced just to the extent that public
opinion desires them to be.

Moreover, a license has a monetary value,
and to preserve that value the licensed re-
tailers constitute in some degree a board of
censorship as to the doings of all holders of
licenses. Respectable saloon-keepers are
among the most determined and effective
enemies of the disreputable followers of
that business. They must be so in self-de-
fense, since the iniquity of one affects them
all.

But the moment that a prohibitory law is
forced on a community, the reputable saloon-
keeper, conducting a legal business under pre-
scribed restrictions, disappears, and his place
is taken by the scum of the population, ver-
min that conduct an illicit traffic with noth-
ing to lose and everything to gain, and who
will, therefore, cheerfully sell poison to chil-
dren or to negroes or to idiots—to any one
that has the price of the freewater. Such
vampires are elusive. Their stock-in-trade
is easily removable from one place to another.
They can and do go freely from city to city
and from one State to another—wherever a
popularly unwelcome prohibitory law invites
their presence.

To this class alone is there any prospect of
profit in a State-wide prohibitory law. Many
of our business and professional men, our
artisans and our laborers, are sorely troubled
at the possibility of fair Virginia departing
from the straight path of local rule in local
matters. The only elements in our popula-
tion that regard State-wide prohibition with
emotions of satisfaction are those who see
in it the possibility of moral progress, and
those at the opposite end of the scale, who
know that State-wide prohibition assures
them opportunity for profits out of a liquor
traffic so vile that the ordinary licensed
saloon is milk white in comparison.

Wherever State-wide prohibition has been
enacted, it has been proven that the hopes of
moral regeneration have been disappointed,
while the growth of the bootlegger and the
jointkeeper has been made painfully mani-
fest to every unprejudiced mind.

Good citizens should stand together.
Those who sincerely desire moral and phys-
ical progress cannot be in wholesome alliance

Richard Harding Davis, who expressed so
movingly his disgust at the quiet atmosphere
down in Vera Cruz, should be happy now that
he has been arrested in Germany on suspi-
cion of being a spy.

The Kaiser's foreign secretary said that
Belgium's neutrality was only "a scrap of
paper." The Belgians' opinion appeared to
be that it was worth considerable of a scrap.

We used to read that Paris was besieged
by American tourists. Now we learn that the
Kaiser has raised a personally conducted
party for the same purpose.

Huerta is in Madrid. How cruel is a war
that will not let him spend his hard-earned
money on the boulevards of Paris.

The changes imminent in the map of Eu-
rope has made folks forget all about recent
changes in the map of Brazil.

Oscar Strauss' prediction that the war will
end and Kings would be more credible if some
of them would get on the firing line.

Germans now are inclined to agree with
Sherman and leave off the "Zolander."

Turkey about to declare war on the allies.
Another convert to Christianity.

If Mexico has any sense of humor, it will
not try to get on the front page just now.

Britannia seems to be very serious about
this business of ruling the waves.

"But, Oh, it's Mr. Atkins when the band
begins to play!"

WAYSIDE CHATS WITH OLD VIRGINIA EDITORS

"The Kaiser takes a chance," says the Port-
smouth Star. And eke a few cities.

"Building a Bridge for Others" is the title of
an article in the Roanoke World-News. In
Europe the accepted way seems to be to build
a bridge for others to destroy.

"With this issue the Abingdon Virginian
makes its bow as an eight-page cyclopedia of
local and general news, a larger and better
paper than ever before, and, we believe, the
largest and best weekly in Southwest Virginia.
If not in the entire South," says the Abingdon
Virginian. Every one will be glad to learn
that the Virginian is growing better and more
prosperous, but it should be warned now that
it doesn't do to hate one's self too much. "If
one foot not one's own horn the same shall not
be tooted," as the Bible doesn't say.

"And not very long ago folks thought they
were reading war news from Mexico," recalls
the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch. Yes, and declar-
ing that the contention that we were not at
war with Mexico was absurd in view of the fact
that six men had been killed. If that was war,
even Sherman's synonym doesn't suffer for the
proper characterization of this one.

"Do you recall what occurred in Paris in
September, 1870?" asks the Newport News Press.
You are talking to the other "old darlings" now,
not to us or to the youthful editor of the Hal-
fax News.

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot reads in the dis-
patches that one of the Russian generals re-
ported to have penetrated into East Prussia is
General Heliovalofevitch. If it isn't true, it
ought to be.

"Was as fierce as ever," says the Alexandria
Gazette. Even at this distance it seems more
so and more widespread.

The Charlottesville Progress objects to Bal-
timore having Governor Bleasoe present at its
Star-Spangled Banner centennial celebration as
"one of the big guns," as promised by the Bal-
timore Sun. That can be settled by having him
not to us or to the youthful editor of the Hal-
fax News.

The Fredericksburg Star quotes the "Ten
Commandments" of the German Chancellor of
Commerce, one of which is "never allow foreign
cables to be served on your table," and an-
other, "be firmly convinced that whatever others
may say, German products are the only ones
worthy of the cities of the German Fatherland."
If every nation followed these and the other
eight rules laid down by the Chancellor of Com-
merce there would be no foreign commerce. The
Star calls it patriotism. They should call it
provincialism of the most foolish kind.

WHAT WAS NEWS FIFTY YEARS AGO

From the Richmond Dispatch September 1, 1914

Everything continues quiet in front of Peters-
burg. The enemy, after fiercely shelling the
city on Monday, throwing missiles at times at
the rate of 100 per hour, suddenly calmed down
on Tuesday, and during the day not a shell
annoyed the inhabitants. The Express de-
scribes the scene after midnight on Monday as
"somewhat dangerous to behold, though in the highest
degree attractive, and approaching the sublime."
We think that this is a sort of "attraction"
possessing few charms, but rather calculated to
create a nervous desire to get away from it
by the earliest opportunity.

A brigade of Yankee cavalry is encamped
at Wyatt's Crossing, two miles north of Reams,
and foraging parties are sent out daily. On
Tuesday, seven men who were out on one of
these expeditions were captured by the Ninth
Virginia Cavalry.

A report comes to us by way of Bristol and
Lynchburg that Wheeler has destroyed the
London Bridge over the Tennessee River, and
succeeded in capturing a large number of
prisoners.

A Confederate officer, just from Staunton,
says that the report was current there when
he left that General Early gained a complete
victory over the enemy on Saturday last near
Shepherdstown.

The Washington Chronicle of Tuesday says
that Secretary Stanton estimates the Confed-
erate loss around Petersburg during the last
two weeks at 10,000.

General Sheridan reports to Washington that
the indications are that the Confederates will
leave the city.

A great peace meeting was held in Chicago Sat-
urday night. Garrett Davis, Vallandigham and
Fernando Wood were the speakers.

Judging from the tone of the Northern
papers, the chances are that the Democratic
nomination for the presidency at Chicago has
fallen upon General George B. McClellan, the
"Little Napoleon," who made such a rapid
change of base on the Peninsula below Rich-
mond in the summer of 1862. A deserter who
came into Petersburg yesterday morning stated
that McClellan had been nominated.

Another incendiary fire occurred yesterday
morning, when the rear of a stable on Governor
Street was burned. At one time the office of
the Sentinel newspaper, a four-story brick
building, was in danger.

Boast Butler has gone North on a short
turlough.

Mrs. General Grant has arrived at City Point.
A review and sham fight of the light artillery
attached to the Richmond defenses took place
between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon at
the Fairfield race course. The affair drew a
large crowd.

A man named Joseph Foster, said to be a
deserter from the Confederate navy, was shot
yesterday morning by John B. Williams, a detec-
tive in the provost-marshal's office.

THE BRIGHT SIDE

Well-dressed.
He wore a collar and tie,
His shoes were tight from toe to heel,
His head was broiled in a hot hat,
His pants would pinch him when he sat,
His straining vest he dared not fight,
His coat was padded, and too tight,
A hard-boiled shirt he wore in his chest,
And yet he smiled. He was well-dressed.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Ill Wind.
"Well, a man can only die once," remarked
the philosopher.
"Yes, worse luck," retorted the undertaker.
—Philadelphia Record.

Not Enough to Go 'Round.
The scientific sharps have found
With other things, forsooth,
This love that makes the world go 'round.
A scientific truth.

Love makes the world go 'round, they claim,
And that is nice; but then
It seems love cannot do the same
With eligible young men.
—Kansas City Journal.

Of Course.
"Miss Frocks has bought a birdless hat," said
Mrs. Cusmo.
"You might be called an audubonnet, might it
not?" asked Mrs. Cawker.—Christian Register.

One for Each Day.
"Do you love me, dearest?"
"Yes, dearest, I love you very much."
"Jack! You mean 'Bob' don't you?"
"Oh, how stupid of me. Do you know, I keep
thinking to-day is Saturday."—Exchange.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Letters to the Editor should not be over
250 words in length, and the address and
dress of the writer must accompany each
communication, not necessarily for publica-
tion, but as an evidence of good faith. Write
on the side of the paper, and enclose stamps
if manuscript is part of the record. Partisan
letters concerning the European war will not
be published.

That Chesterfield Automobile.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Your comments on the purchase of an
automobile for the use of the division superin-
tendent of schools for Chesterfield County have
been noted by your readers in this (Clover Hill)
section of the county. When, however, you are
informed that the roads hereabouts are im-
passable for an automobile you may conclude
that this means of locomotion will result in less
attention than ever to the pressing needs of this
section. Between the Grange Hall, one or two
miles east of Skinner's, and the Appomattox
River, there is no schoolhouse whatever. This
is a distance of eight or ten miles.

There is an abandoned schoolhouse on the
Chesterfield Road leading from Skinner's
Zoar to Good's Bridge. This has not been in use
for many years.

Last year the parents of some ten children
engaged a teacher who operated in one room
of a private house. Year before last some chil-
dren were driven six or seven miles to school
line in Belgium Hall, some children were com-
pelled to board near the schoolhouse in order to
secure even this accommodation. This year, with
money spent on an automobile it is scarcely to
be expected that any consideration whatever
will be given the pressing needs of our young
people. Yet children are raised here, and nearly
all of them drift off to the cities as soon as
they are able to do so. It is doubtful whether
any section of the country is so sadly neglected
as the western part of Chester Hill District,
Chesterfield County, just across the James River
from the most progressive city in the South—
Houston, not excepted. This automobile ex-
travagance deprives heavily taxed farmers a chance
to oppose such profligate waste, which educational
want stares up at in the face.

G. E. WRAY,
Chesterfield, Va., August 28, 1914.

THE PUBLIC PULSE

Editorial Expressions From Leading
Newspapers

Modern Artillery's Great Scope.

What makes the battle now in progress such
a tremendous affair is, perhaps, not so much
the unparalleled numbers of men aligned, a
number perhaps amounting to 2,000,000, as the
fact that for the first time the Titanic power
of modern artillery will be fully shown. At
Mukden neither side was as strong in this arm
as in infantry, yet there were 3,000 guns in the
field. The total on the 250-mile-long battle
line in Belgium must be several times that
number. Perhaps 10,000 or more, and Germany,
France and Belgium have all made a specialty
of field artillery, which in recent years has
come back to almost the importance which it
held in Napoleon's campaigns. The guns are
no longer brought up later, they go at the head
of the marching columns, and are pushed to
the very front with the cavalry and the quick-
marching skirmish line. Machine guns have
become the chief auxiliaries of the modern army.
The deadly quick-firing artillery, with an
armored shield from behind which a destruc-
tive fire of shrapnel is poured. Ever since the
Balkan war there has been an intense jealousy
between French and German military men as to
the untested merits of the artillery of the
two countries, and the rivalry contributed not
a little to the bitterness leading up to the war.
—Springfield Republican.

Proper Credit.

One of our sadly misused words—and there
are others, many of them—is "unique." The
Chicago Tribune is the latest offender, in a dis-
patch which it prints from Macon, Mo., stating
that a unique craft will go up the Charleston
River; the same being an excursion boat with
an air propeller instead of one which operates
in the water. Eleven years ago a small boat
driven by an air propeller plied on the Potomac,
and while it attracted no great attention, it
was sufficiently well advertised to take the
laurels from Macon. This odd boat was the
invention of the late Samuel P. Langley, then
secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at
Washington, and was used constantly as a
toy of his son, a boy of scientific and experi-
mental genius, while they were experimenting
during the summer of 1903, with the Langley
aeroplane at Widewater, Va. With an appar-
atus at its stern that resembled nothing so
much as an old-fashioned screw fan, it was as
efficient in navigation as it was unusual in
appearance. The Charleston may be one, but
it is not "unique."—Boston Transcript.

Unparliamentary and Deplorable.

The effort to parade the Japanese war boys
in this country is unparliamentary and deplorable.
We have no entangling alliances. It is doubtful
if Japan could do anything in China that would
justify armed intervention by this nation. We
have defended with our full diplomatic strength
the territorial integrity of China. It is in
this country we have assisted in the mighty pro-
gress of peace. But it is unthinkable that we
should launch our martial thunderbolt and invite
the trail of anguish and misery and academic argu-
ment. All we want is a free choice to trade
and our accepted policy is against territorial
aggrandizement.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Hope-Lamb Quarrel.

I have lately seen in a Northern paper refer-
ence to the difficulty between James Barron
and the late Colonel Hope-Lamb in Norfolk,
and the statement that Colonel Lamb avoided
a meeting with Mr. Hope. Please tell me
whether this is true.

R. L. L.
The whole matter is covered in a letter writ-
ten by Miss Jane Hope-Maine May in 1902 and
published in several journals. The names of
both Mayor Lamb and Captain Hope were
guarded by the police. Captain Hope and some
friends ran the blockade and got to the place
of meeting. Colonel Lamb was not so fortunate.
He was captured by the police while attempting
to slip away from his house.

Differ From.

Does one say "differ with" or "differ from"?

CONSTANT READER
No distinction between the forms is all
generally observed by the writers, and it would
be hard to establish any contention in the mat-
ter. There has been some attempt to regulate
the use and to follow the classical (supposed)
usage and to make one of your forms apply to
appearance and the other to mental charac-
teristics, etc. There has been effort to reserve
your first form for the expression of identity
of view between two persons, who together
view a subject, and the second for the ex-
pression of "standard" writers of letters not up-
held by the opinions of the majority, and it is
pretty safe to employ the forms indiscrimi-
nately.

Buttresses.

Please give name and displacement of the
largest buttress of Germany, Great Britain
and the United States.
By the latest list we have and in your order:
Olenburg, 22,500; Queen Mary, 27,000; New
York. There are under construction and pos-
sibly by this time finished, heavier vessels of all
three navies, and there are in each case several
of the size of those named.

To You.

I do not regret the heart I cast away on such
a life.
I thank you for the lesson, and each day my
life rings true.

A law was in the mottle of your make, I did
not know.
I freely gave and I let you take, for I loved you
so.
LETTY PRESTON OSBORNE,
Union, W. Va., August 28, 1914.

Zeppelin Marksmanship Excellent



—From New York Herald.

Remaking of Europe Told in Graphic Story

Does the Present Titanic Struggle
Mean the Downfall of Monarchy?

By HERBERT CAXTON

Chapter 2—NAPOLEON—Part 2

During this campaign the French had
crossed Prussian ground in Anspach.
The angry Prussian King sent an am-
bassador to protest. Napoleon gave no
answer until he had won at Austerlitz.
After that the Prussian monarch was
wielded to let the matter drop. Auster-
litz having been settled, Napoleon de-
cided to invade Prussia to punish the
King for his presumption in objecting
to the violation of Anspach.
The Prussian force lay from Mayence
to Dresden, with a force at Weimar,
which it was intended to move into
Frankonia. On October 3, the French
seized out of the mountains and forests,
the cavalry hidden behind the infantry
for a surprise. The enemy's outposts
were overwhelmed and driven on to
the plain. The main force of Prussians,
however, was forced until October
12, and the battle at Jena did not begin
until two days later.

First the French, under Soult and
Auerbach, although badly placed, suc-
ceeded in routing the Prussians in the
Landgrafenberg, and before noon the
latter were in hopeless confusion, and
by mid-afternoon Napoleon threw his
cavalry upon them and the victory
was complete.
At the same time the French, under
Davoust, also defeated with great loss,
a Prussian army at Kosen. The tactics
of the French were much superior,
but there was a moment when their
defeat seemed certain had not the Duke
of Brunswick been slain and the news
of Prussian defeat at Jena came in
time to demoralize the enemy and put
them to flight. This is called the bat-
tle of Austerlitz.

The defeated force spent the night in
retreat towards Lubek. The pursuing
French were welcomed by the inhabi-
tants of the country through which
they passed, so greatly was the Prussian
army hated by the people. This was
even true of Berlin when the
conquerors reached that place, on Oc-
tober 26. Meanwhile the Hohenzol-
lern army had capitulated to the French
under Murat at Prenzlau, leaving
Blucher, the only other Prussian com-
mander, in the field.

Prussia was made to demoralize her
army, to occupy Hanover, and keep
English vessels out of Hanoverian ports.
Auspach and Baireuth were
given to Bavaria. Napoleon now
launched out as Hymen. He had En-
gland, Prussia, and the Hohenzol-
lern princes, and insisted that his
brother, Jerome, whom he had set up
as King of Westphalia, take for his
wife the daughter of the elector of
Saxony. The Prussian army, which
his wife's niece, was promised to the son
of the Duke of Baden.

Then he interfered in Naples, where
the King had so he said, broken his
treaty. The King fled to Sicily at the
approach of a French army, and Joseph
Bonaparte was put on the throne in
1806. Eugene Beauharnais ruled at
Milan, Louis Bonaparte was installed
as King of Holland, the republic hav-
ing been dissolved. Murat, Napoleon's
brother-in-law, was established in the
lucky of Berg, to which had been an-
nexed a part of Cleves.

With other petty German states he
played chess, moving the mannikin
rulers about as suited his purpose,
which was always to strengthen his
power by geographical shuffling, mar-
riages, or the appointment of rulers.

He now had Austria so weakened and
so surrounded with kingdoms and
states of his making that at last he
announced the Holy Roman empire was
at an end, and it was.
While Napoleon was in Berlin and
his troops were overrunning Prussia,
he learned that a Russian army was
gathering on the eastern frontier to
aid the Prussians